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Fine Job Work.

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No. 15

A WEAK EFFORT TO FOOL PEOPLE

Hartford Herald Hatches
Egg From Mare's Nest.

Ignorantly Quotes Wrong Law in
Effort to Discredit Gov-
ernor Morrow.

When Hon. E. P. Morrow spoke at the Court House in Hartford recently among other serious charges which he made and substantiated of the Hartford Herald was one of an arduous grafting, by collecting from old school teachers of the State, without warrant of law, a five dollar fee for issuing certificates to them under a late act of the legislature which provides such certificates for those who have taught for twenty years.

Mr. Morrow exhibited a check paid by Mr. I. S. Mason which check had been endorsed and cashed by Mr. Hamlett and suggested that he would be glad to furnish the evidence to the Ohio county grand jury if the Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney would have the matter investigated. Nobody expected they would and they didn't, being too busy themselves in an effort to get elected a third time to the jobs which they hold and which they now seem to regard as personal property.

Enter now the Hartford Herald with all its ignorance "lumbering at its back." It thinks it has discovered a mare's nest and proceeds to either lay or hatch an egg. It accuses Mr. Morrow of dense ignorance of the law and proceeds to display its own ignorance in a manner that would disgrace any newspaper not already beyond that condition. It proceeds to quote from Carroll's Statutes. Yes! from Carroll's edition of 1915, the old law concerning the manner of issuing State diplomas to teachers who have passed the required examination. The poor, ignorant Hartford Herald did not know that there was any other law on the subject and proceeds to make an ass of itself in the eyes of all those who read it.

Here is a plain statement and quotation of the law upon the subject of State certificates:

There are six kinds of certificates which enable persons to teach in the public schools of Kentucky. One is the well known county certificate, which may be either of the first or second class, and which any person over eighteen years of age may obtain by passing the required examination held by the Superintendent, and County Board of Examiners appointed by him. The fee for this certificate is \$1.00. Kentucky Statutes—Section 4503.

Another is the State certificate which "May be granted by the State Board of Examiners upon the recommendation of the County Board of Examiners after a written examination held in the county of the applicant's residence, or on a personal examination before the State Board of Examiners at the State Capitol. A State certificate shall be impressed with the seal of the State Board of Examiners, and the fee charged the applicant shall be \$4.00. . . . the proceeds of the fees for examination for state certificate shall be divided between the two professional members of the State Board of Examiners in proportion to the services rendered by them." Kentucky Statutes—Section 4503.

A third, is the State Board shall have the power to recognize and validate teachers certificates of other states, which shall not be of a lower standard than the state certificates of Kentucky." Kentucky Statutes—Section 4502a, Sub-Section 3.

Fourth, by state diploma which may be issued by the State Board of Examiners after a personal examination held at the State Capitol on the last Wednesday of July of each year, upon the subjects embraced in the common school course of study and also upon the science and art of teaching, psychology, English Literature, Higher Arithmetic, Physics, and Elementary Latin. This is the

certificate for which a provision is made for a fee of \$5.00, which shall be paid to the two members of the State Board of Examiners and is to pay them for holding this examination. (This is the certificate talked about by the Hartford Herald in this week's issue for which the \$5.00 fee is to be charged and by which it attempts to convey the idea that Mr. Morrow is wrong. It is the only certificate for which a provision is made for a \$5.00 fee.) Ky. Statutes—Section 4502.

Fifth, is by the diploma granted by the State Normal Schools, of which there are two in the State of Kentucky. These schools have power to grant certificates of two years, four years and life, good for anywhere in the State and are to be awarded upon the completion of certain courses of study prescribed by those schools.

SIXTH, TEACHERS OF TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE, as provided in section 4502a, Sub-Section 5, page 2295m of Carroll's 1915 Edition of Kentucky Statutes, which section of the law reads as follows in its entirety: "The State Board of Education, in their discretion shall have power to extend for life, teacher's certificates of such teachers who have had as many as twenty years of successful experience teaching in the common schools of this State, provided that no such certificate shall be of a lower class than the first class."

Now will the Hartford Herald be kind enough to publish the law on this matter as given above and point out to a waiting public where Mr. Hamlett or anyone else is authorized to charge a \$5.00 fee for issuing these certificates to school teachers who possess the required number of years of experience and who are entitled to them without any examination whatever.

Will it also please apologize to Mr. Morrow and admit that he is a lawyer instead of a "bluffer" or "dense" ignorant? or will the Herald like the other fool, who swore the horse was eighteen feet high, stick to it.

The Herald is claiming more for Mr. Hamlett than he claims for himself. He does not even claim that he had a right to collect this money for since the exposure he is returning checks to some of those from whom he collected when requested to do so. A number of them have been sent to the Republican headquarters by those to whom they had been returned.

The attorney at law part of the editorial force at the Herald office should take some immediate steps to prevent further discredit to his learning and capacity on legal matters and especially his knowledge of Kentucky Statutes concerning school matters.

What a Baptist Paper says About Stanley.

Judge R. W. Bingham said in an address at the opening of the Democratic campaign in Louisville these words:

"I lay no claim to unvarying party regularity. I do not assert that I never scratched a Democratic candidate. On the contrary, I have reserved the right at all times to vote for the man I believe best fitted for the office to which he aspires."

But whatever there may be of local pride and interest we must never forget that to be true Democrats we must first be true patriots, that above any, beyond all local needs and all party exigencies stand our duty and our loyalty as American citizens."

If Judge Bingham is a good Democrat (and he is good enough for the Stanley machine to put up as one of the speakers at the opening of their fall campaign in Louisville,) then News and Truths editor is a good Democrat, for that is his position exactly. As a "true patriot" and a "loyal American citizen" we are urging all other good citizens to vote against Owsley Stanley for Governor this year, because he is not morally "fitted for the office to which he aspires."

But a greater Democrat than Judge Bingham has spoken and acted in the same way. W. J. Bryan himself bolted his party nominee and voted for a Republican for Governor of Nebraska, because his party nominee was backed by the liquor interests in that State.

Write Fordville Planning Mill Co., Fordville, Ky., for prices on Silos, either Wood, Concrete or Tile Blocks. Full information furnished promptly.

WATCHFUL WAITING.

"We are still waiting on Judge Birkhead to call a special session of the jury to investigate that famous primary. Will he do it? The odds are against his calling it. But what good would it do to call a special session, without appointing a special commonwealth's attorney to prosecute the cases when Mr. Ringo has his hands full at present fighting the contest with Mr. Tanner for one of the offices over which there was so much money spent and whiskey drunk."

"Imagine the circuit judge going into a saloon on Fourth street and calling in the multitude and lining them up and after the drinks had been served, some of his henchmen laying down three \$5.00 bills and the bartender ringing the change for \$14.85 and returning only fifteen cents out of \$15.00. Then comes one of his appointees who said 'My office depends on the election of the Judge, come up boys and have one on me!' And the multitude gathered and they were all of one mind, and that was that they would each take a drink to the health and success of the judge and his appointee every time they were asked. One poor boy got too much, and he found his way to the lockup and after his trial the next morning he said to a friend on St. Ann st. 'I had too much Birkhead whiskey last night. That was the first time I was ever drunk and it will be the last time.' Judge what would 'My Good Grand Jury' say about that kind of conduct."

That kind of conduct on the part of public officials is what makes dry town, dry cities and dry states. The people won't stand for a thing of that kind now. There was a time when you could have gotten by with it, but you can't do it now. We do not object to the Judge taking a drink if he wants it, but he must not call the multitude into the saloon just before the day of the primary at the close of a speaking at which his friends howled his opponent down. A thing of that kind can't be made a success in this day and generation. Some one may get the idea that we are for state wide prohibition judging from what we have said above, but we are not, we are for the county unit and have been for years, but if anything would make us for statewide prohibition it would be a few more primaries like the one pulled off on August 7th. We venture the assertion that if all the bottles and jugs that were used in this judicial district primary, could be brought from the fence corners and thickets, they would fill two large furniture cars. It is no uncommon thing for the small boys to come down the street with an arm load of empty bottles gathered up from the ruins of August 7th. Some one bought them and some one distributed them. Who did it? We think Judge Birkhead should call a special grand jury and appoint a special attorney to prosecute the cases, or they should turn both nominations back to the people, or the committee."—Owensboro News.

The above article was printed in the Sept. 3, 1915 issue of this paper.

Later the following question was included in one of our editorials: Did Judge Birkhead and Mr. Clements go into a saloon or saloons on Wednesday night before the August primary and then and there purchase liquor or other intoxicating drinks for various men who attended a speaking at which Judge Glenn had been hooted, hissed and otherwise discourteously treated?

What a lot of blind Democrats the Hartford Herald might have misled if they had answered this question with a single "No" instead of going way off on a tangent and never even alluding to the truth or untruth of this important article.

Absolutely no one has answered this question negatively.

BOLD DEED OF TWENTY MEN

Said To Be Followers of De La
Rosa, So Called Texas
Revolutionist.

Brownsville, Texas, Oct. 19.—

Inspired by a race hatred as well as the desire for loot, 20 Mexicans, who claimed to be followers of Llis de La Rosa, the leader of the so-called Texas revolutionists, held up and robbed the St. Louis, San Francisco train near Olmito, seven miles north of here last night. As a result two men are dead and another probably fatally wounded, four others were seriously hurt. The bandits are believed to have escaped into Mexico.

Corporal McBee of the Third Cavalry was shot and killed. Engineer Kendall was crushed beneath the engine. Dr. E. S. McCain, Brownsville, shot in the abdomen and will probably die. Among the others wounded are Claud J. Brashear, of the Sixth Cavalry, shot in the jaw. C. H. Laymon, Third Cavalry shot in neck and leg. John W. Sword, Pineville, Ky., a passenger was near McBee but escaped. The bandits unspiked the rail, detached the engine, baggage, mail and express cars. The smoker and day coach remained upright. While a dozen bandits kept up a fusillade outside the train, six entered the cars and began shooting, directing the fire at soldiers in uniform, but who were unarmed.

After cowing the passengers, the bandits robbed them of a few hundred dollars, took the shoes from a porter and one other man and fled. The porter ran three miles and telephoned of the holdup. Soldiers from San Benito pursued a trestle ahead of the train. An extended search today failed to disclose them.

Troops on Trail.

A discharged United States soldier appeared at Olmito shortly after midnight and reported the train had been fired upon and that the engineer and several other persons had

been killed. The sheriff and a posse started in automobiles, and a special train carrying two companies of infantry, started for the scene.

A troop of cavalry left shortly afterwards and was followed by an automobile truck carrying a detachment of infantry.

The first definite information received at Ft. Brown said that a band of 70 or 80 Mexicans pulled out a rail from the track and the engine and baggage car went into the ditch. Mexicans then swarmed on the train, it was reported and looted it. A long trestle half a mile south of the wreck was set on fire after the train had been held up and nearly destroyed. This hindered the progress of the troops so that the bandits had time to flee into the brush.

Passengers who reached here on a relief train early today said that the train was derailed and brought to a stop; that the Mexicans poured into the coaches, shouting "Viva Pizana," and commenced shooting at passengers. Pizana, the man the bandits were cheering is the supposed leader of the so-called "Texas revolution" organized under the "plan of San Diego" which last year contemplated the seizure of border states and returning them to Mexican rule.

Mexicans severed telephone lines between Brownsville and Villa Nueva five miles from here, preventing communication with the troops at the scene of the hold up.

A Defender of Election Crooks.

"Not a reputable lawyer in the State of Indiana would defend the Terre Haute election gang and the crooked politicians, divekeepers and vicious element of that rotten Indiana town had to come to Kentucky to find a lawyer who would take the case."—H. V. McChesney at Owensboro.

Farm For Sale.

Eighty acres of good land containing dwelling, barn and other outbuildings, situated on Hartford and Rockport road. Well and spring on farm. Church and schoolhouse near. For price, terms, etc., call or address BARNETT & SON, Agts. Hartford, Ky.

THE FORMER BEN RINGO

The Commonwealth's Attorney
Changes Tune.

Instructions to Grand Jury in
October 1913 Differ Greatly
From Oct. 1915.

Extracts from Mr. Ringo's instruction to the grand jury:

Gentlemen of the grand jury, there are just some matters of much importance that I want to speak to you about.

That the public in advance may understand what they are going up against I want to say these few things to you good men. I know this county as well as any man, and know the good people who live here want to do the right thing. The people of Ohio county do not want to violate the law, and the majority are good, law abiding citizens; but a long time ago there grew up in this county a tendency to use money in elections. Some of you older men remember. That was an evil day for us all. During my residence in this county I took an active interest in politics—more than I ought to have taken, because we are all one race and one blood, and love our country and her government the same. And the line-up with the parties is just an effort to get what the good people consider best for the public welfare. There are men who line up with the different parties just to get the dollar, but the good men of Ohio county do not do that. You know that and I do. But there were some good men around here who made up their minds they could influence the election by putting out some dollars. They put out the poison, and ever since that time we have reaped the results. After that some men got into their minds that a public election was just a private snap, and they went into it for just what they could get out of it. That went on until it finally got so these men around this court house could not win an election without its taking three years of salary to pay the expenses of the election. These men are honest men, but sometimes men of other kind get into office, but I never knew a dirty dollar to pass the hands of any officer of Ohio county. But when a man has to spend the hard-earned money of many years labor to get into office, it takes a hard fight not to fall to the temptation of getting it back when he had to spend it in getting his office.

In the beginning many thought it was all right to pay a man for his time in going to the election, when he worked at a sawmill, or something, it was alright to pay some one to work in his place when he went and voted, and \$5 on the side; but that has grown into such proportions that we see now the evils of this and know the custom should never have been established. The public knows this is wrong, and you and I know it is wrong, and the thing to be done is to suppress it. I am not speaking on account of anybody's party, but on my own responsibility. I am not representing any party. It is true I affiliate with one party, as you know, but I am not going to permit myself to be led by any political party, but speaking for the State of Kentucky, which I represent, I want to say to you that the last bit of power that the State which I represent has, is going to be used in an effort to have an honest election in Ohio county. We have a clean set of men around this court house and many around here have said we don't want this business I have referred to any more; and the Commonwealth of Kentucky is going to help them have a clean election this time. I'll read to you the Statutes pertaining to this matter which the law-making power of this state has made. (The Statutes relative to bribery were read.)

That means that any man convicted under that statute shall not only be fined and sent to jail but shall be disfranchised. That statute is going to be enforced in Ohio county, because I know I can get 12 honest, God-fearing men who will stand up for what they think is right and if it were possible that I could fail in this, I could go to the surrounding counties and get a grand jury that would help. This department of justice which I represent has the power behind it to enforce these laws, and it makes no difference who is guilty he will be punished, and it is my purpose in making this statement that they will understand this in advance—because any who may violate these laws will have to be dealt with like we deal with any other man who violates the law.

And, gentlemen, this is a government by law—not by force or violence. Men who counsel disorder have no place among honorable men.

We quarantine against deadly diseases, and in this same manner we must deal with any situation suggesting lawlessness; we should get these people where they will not be a menace to our good county. We will lock these people up, not in their homes, but in a place prepared for them. This will not be a child's play, but men dealing with men. Statutes are going to be enforced. I want to say this much to you gentlemen; I wanted to discharge my duty to my fellow men I wanted to keep my good fellows in Ohio county out of trouble, for it is better to keep them out than to let them get in and then try to get him out. The power behind me is of a hundred years standing up for law and order in the county of your fathers; it has the power to put these violators of the law behind the iron bars in the penitentiary, and even to put them in the electric chair if necessary. It is this power that I represent, and I am supported by the sturdy Judge who sits behind me, and a fearless County Attorney, and with the help of the good men of the county we expect to enforce these Statutes. They know that the only hope for justice is to be had in the enforcement of these laws, and they know that this is due every man who tries to be a law-abiding citizen.

I am saying these things on my own responsibility and in advance of any disorder, so that there may be no misunderstanding about it with the public or with any individual.

Hugging Breach of Peace.

Hugging on an Interurban car constitutes breach of the peace. This has been officially decided upon by Magistrate Muenninghoff, thus sustaining the dictum of Constable Kremer, who charged Nellie Barnes, of Blanton Station, with breach of the peace Saturday night, when he discovered her hugging Henry Murphy on an Oreil car.

Magistrate Muenninghoff fined the young woman \$5 and \$9 costs and added thirty days in jail. She will spend seventy five days in jail, as she received the same punishment for being disorderly last Tuesday on the Eighteenth Street Road, near Blanton Station.

When slated at jail she said, "Seventy-five days? That ain't much. I like it in jail. But I don't have to eat soup." She was still smiling when locked up.

Wilson Eats at Negro Hotel

Washington, Oct. 16.—President Wilson took a holiday today and with Mrs. Norman Galt, his fiancée, and his cousins, Miss Lucy Smith and Miss Mary Smith, of New Orleans, motored to Harper's Ferry, W. Va., for lunch. To-night the party attended a theater here.

The motorists left the White House this morning without telling even White House officials where they were going. It was raining and the roads were muddy, but the holiday makers were not to be discouraged, and noon found the White House car at Harper's Ferry, seventy-two miles away. At an inn overlooking the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers the President registered, writing "Woodrow Wilson and party."

The inn is kept by a negro family, and the President and Mrs. Galt, both of whom were born in Virginia, ordered an old fashioned Southern dinner, which was served in the public dining room, where there were twenty other guests. The President asked particularly for apple pie dessert, but was given "poor man's pudding." He paid for the dinner himself and tipped the waitress.

SPEECH OF HON. LAWRENCE SHERMAN

United States Senator from Illinois,
Before Home Market
Club at Boston, Mass.

Imperative as the need is for a Republican victory in 1916 there is something greater and more enduring now and hereafter. It rises above party and politics and race and creed. It dwells in a region bounded only by our flag.

It calls for the allegiance of every son of the republic, native born, alien born. It is found on that higher level where only patriots walk. It lives only in the deathless spirit of those who made us free. It calls from Concord and Lexington and from every name and event on lettered tablet and memorial stone near us tonight. It broods above the monument on Bunker Hill, where was written the genesis of free government in the New World. It spoke of free seas and neutral rights more than a hundred years ago. It made the sacrifice from the river banks of Shiloh to the red hillsides of Gettysburg that the Union might be saved from dismemberment, its institutions respected, its laws supreme.

It is the spirit of Americanism regenerated, redeemed and rededicated to our republic by all who are gathered within its sheltering folds. Half the world is at war. None may ask that the ties of nativity be broken. We ask only that they be subordinated to the welfare of our country.

This country is what the people make it. If it fail it will be our failure. If it succeed, it will be our success. It would proclaim to crowns and scepters might that the people cannot rule. It would write in the world's history our dishonor and shame.

We are of many races. It was so from the beginning. The founders built for all and shall not all now sustain with loyal will what they did? It must not be a republic of racial hate, or alien jealousies, or people entangled in the ancient feuds of Europe. The wars of the Old World must not be waged in our country.

The foreign and the native born must fuse in an unconquerable patriotism of America first and loyalty to our republic forever. Let us make it American, self-restrained, dignified, powerful, peaceable, but adequately prepared and capable of self-defense against either foreign or domestic enemies.

Our nation is sovereign and rules its territory, its people and its institutions. It is neutral. Amidst the perils of a world conflict it has held the course charted by the law of nations. This republic cannot be the theater of alien plots and murderous strife.

The Republican party knows that the production of wealth precedes its distribution. Its adversaries do not recognize the simple truth that the American people cannot distribute either wages or wealth they do not have. With this maxim as a cornerstone of its party edifice, it strives steadfastly that all may share in supplying each other's wants. It declines to see the wisdom of buying anything elsewhere if we can produce it at home.

In 1916 must be told again the story of American Protection. It will not now fall on heedless ears. Experience has taught the time-honored expensive lesson of Democracy victory. It will not be forgotten or unlearned by listening to strange tales of tariff reformers or visionaries riding their theories into industrial ruin. The protective periods of the Republican party write the chapter of the country's prosperity. Industrial activity, living wages and prices, with steady employment and constant markets naturally follow a Republican administration.

President Wilson in his message to Congress, April 8, 1913, speaking for the Democratic party, said:

"The object of the tariff duties henceforth laid must be effective competition the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world."

The American people have now had two years of "effective competition." So effective has it been no one has escaped its devastation. Distrust was substituted for confidence. Enterprise halted. The paralysis of idleness fell upon the industry of the country. The rising tide of increased imports and a decrease of exports lost our home market and denied, until mitigated by the temporary calamity of war, an expansion of trade abroad.

Whetting our wits against the wits of the world became a contest of American wages against foreign wages and standards of living. It is an unequal contest. It pits at last the American home, its women

and children, against the conditions and wage struggles of the Old World. Success can come under the Democratic plan of whetting wits only by the debasement of our labor and consequent impoverishment of all dependent on it. It is not the first tariff operation the Democratic party has tried on the productive industries of the country. The offense has been committed so often as to merit a long term sentence in 1916 under the habitual criminal section of economic laws.

It is in the mission of the Republican party, among other high duties of government, to rescue the industries of the country from the misfortune caused by the mistakes of the Democracy. It will restore industry revive business, and give work to the idle. The time lost to the wage earners cannot return. An idle day can never be redeemed.

On October 3, 1913, when the President signed the present tariff act, Mr. Underwood, then Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee stated:

"I am absolutely confident that this law will reduce the cost of living in the United States and it will provide ample revenue for the Government."

The high cost of living was 7 per cent higher in September 1914, than in 1913.

The only relieving feature of the prophecies of abundant revenue is that few believed them when made and nobody believes them now. The observant ones long ago discovered a treasury deficit was a normal symptom of a Democratic Administration and a logical result of its tariff legislation. It has been fortified by a European war tax, by an income tax and a corporation tax, and still the deficit grows. The Democracy has tried everything but economy in its efforts to keep even. This would be tried if it were not in their 1912 platform. Treasury reports advertise a constantly decreasing net balance. The months of July and August, 1915, present the Government with a deficit of \$30,000,000 as the ample revenge of speaker Clark and Chairman Underwood. Free Trade prophecies again yield to mathematics. The fiscal delusions of Democratic statesmen require treatment by Republicans who are able to distinguish between a surplus and a deficit.

The great interior region between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains is known as the Middle West. In territory and agriculture it is the great body of the North American Republic. It is washed by no tide-water and its southern borders blend where both corn and cotton grow. It contains the nation's granary. Without its generous yield we would depend on foreign markets to support our people. It numbers among its cities the second largest in the Western Hemisphere and one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world. manufactures mining, railway and agriculture, commerce and banking have sprung from its fertile resources since the Civil War.

When peace returns to a troubled world we face the nations who must turn their surplus to our markets. They must sell their excess. Their highly perfected organizations for purposes will be diverted to peaceful pursuits. A vast production must result. The temporary protection given our markets by war will end. The free list of the Democratic tariff will flood our markets in an unprecedented volume. The crippled and the maimed must live. Their handwork will help swell the flood until our people must feel the strain. Wage scale adjustments alone cannot meet merchandise produced under such conditions.

Subject to the essential principle of protection reciprocal advantage must be sought in return from other nations so that our surplus may reach foreign markets. A constructive policy, not an exclusive and destructive course, is required.

The most abhorrent act of the present Democratic Administration is the statement that an American who seeks to open a market or extend the area of proper American influence abroad must expect no help or protection from the mother country. They are told all who enter on a foreign soil for gain are guilty of greedy commercialism and must assume there the risks of life and property. A more reprehensible, un-American declaration never came even from the Democratic party.

The Democratic party appeals for support and asks that President Wilson be re-elected because he has kept us out of war with Europe. In 1853 Franklin Pierce, a Democrat, was President. The Crimean War began then. For more than three years Great Britain, France, Turkey and Sardinia fought Russia. President Pierce maintained peace. In 1871 the Franco-Prussian War broke out. General Grant, a Republican, was President. He kept peace. A few years ago the Russo-Japanese War presented similar questions of

neutrality and the rights of neutrals. Theodore Roosevelt, a Republican, was president. He, too, kept us at peace.

Why should Pierce, Grant or Roosevelt have involved us in any of those past wars of the Old World? Why should President Wilson involve us in the present European War. Other Presidents did only their duty then. It is equally President Wilson's duty now. There is no more reason why the president should enter into war now than the Presidents named in other years.

The Government at Washington is not now representative. It is sectional. It represents neither voting power, wage earners, occupations, nor material resources. The thirteen States of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee and Virginia are a group of solidly Democratic States. Connecticut, California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin are thirteen States that are certainly Republican, or may be regarded as fighting ground. The thirteen Democratic States in 1912 cast 1,818,000 votes. The thirteen Republican States cast 7,985,115 votes. The Democratic States have 869,582 wage earners. The Republican States have 4,778,340.

The legislative machinery of the United States is framed and operated by a combination of States having less than one-fourth of the total population and less than one-eighth of the total votes cast in 1912.

The Democratic party is itself in power by a minority of over a million votes. It, in turn, is ruled by a sectional minority, through which one-fourth of the population casting one-eighth of the votes is the ruler and lawmaker for 100,000,000 people and 15,000,000 votes. The Republican party will substitute national government for sectional control.

Constipation Causes Most Ills.

Accumulated waste in your thirty feet of bowels causes absorption of poisons, tends to produce fevers, upsets digestion. You belch gas, feel stuffy, irritable, almost cranky. It isn't you—it's your condition. Eliminate this poisonous waste by taking one or two of Dr. King's New Life Pills tonight. Enjoy a full, free bowel movement in the morning—you feel so grateful. Get an original bottle, containing 36 pills, from your Druggist to-day for 25c.

Notice—Stock Law Election.

Commonwealth of Kentucky, Ohio County Court regular term September 19, 1915.

Hon. Jno. B. Wilson, J. O. C. C. Presiding.
E. E. Crabb, et al.

vs.

Judgment Orders &c.

Stock Law Election Arnold Precinct N. 32.

In pursuance with the judgement and orders entered on record, in the above styled action, notice is hereby given that a poll will be opened in Arnold voting Precinct on Tuesday, Nov. 2nd, 1915, to take the sense of the legally qualified voters on the question: "Whether or not they are in favor of making it unlawful to permit cattle or any specie thereof to run at large on the Public Highways or unfenced lands within said Arnold Precinct, as prayed for in the petition herein filed."

Given under my hand as Clerk of Ohio County Court, this 6th, day of September, A. D. 1915.

W. C. BLANKENSHIP,
Clerk Ohio County Court.

Mr. Stanley's Position.

"As to the past convictions of my opponent upon this question, I am not advised, but upon this subject the statement of Lieutenant Governor McDermott should be of interest. This statement was made in connection with the appearance of Mr. Stanley before the Democratic candidates and Committee on Resolutions in 1911, and the statement of Mr. McDermott concerning the language of Mr. Stanley at that time is as follows:

"Gentlemen I hear that you are considering recommending for the Democratic platform the County Unit I have always been opposed to the County Unit. I came from a county where my people know that I have always been opposed to it. I come from a county as dry as a powder horn, and yet they have elected me for Congress. If you put the County Unit in the platform, you will commit a blunder, and you will most certainly go down in defeat!"

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears
Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

BOYS FARM CLUBS ARE BENEFICIAL

Extension of Corn Club Idea Gives
Boys Training In Crop Rotation
and Live Stock Feeding.

The success of boys' corn clubs and pig clubs in the South has led those in charge of the work in this section to plan for the extension of the movement through the formation of boys' farm clubs. In these clubs the boys have already learned in the former organizations how to produce large yields of corn and the value of live stock will be taught the elementary principles of crop rotation, the economical feeding of live stock, and the upbuilding of the soil.

Without some system of rotation members of the corn clubs who have obtained large yields on their acre one year cannot repeat the performance the following season. The farm clubs, therefore, are designed to teach the boys how best to use this acre the year after they have grown their corn. Each one of the members should own, or have the care of, at least one farm animal which should be carried on the acre, returning a profit to its owner and fertilizing the soil. The third year the acre is to be sown to corn again.

In this way the boys' clubs now provide a practical three years course in the principles of sound agriculture. The importance of the movement is shown by the fact that nearly 75,000 boys are now enrolled in the corn clubs of the South, and several thousand more in pig clubs, not only learning themselves, but furnishing an invaluable object lesson to the grown farmers around them.

The exact rotation that is followed in these farm clubs is of course determined by individual conditions. In some sections the acre should be sown to a cover crop for grazing and turning under in the spring. After this treatment, cowpeas, soy beans or peanuts may be grown and prizes given for the greatest yield. Elsewhere such crops as rye and crimson clover, rye and bur clover, or vetch and oats may be sown together. Excellent results have already been obtained by many boys with crimson clover, one reason being that they take more pains with inoculation than the average farmer.

For the smaller boys in the first years of their membership in the clubs I acre is probably enough to handle. The corn they require to feed their live stock may be obtained in exchange for small grain, hay, cowpeas, clover seed, or some of the other products of their acre or else the average boy, by helping his father on a farm, may receive sufficient feed of corn in return for his labor. Older boys may, of course, find 2 acres none too much, putting 1 acre in corn and the other in small grain and legumes.

In order to stimulate interest, the authorities in charge of this demonstration work are recommending that prizes be offered for legumes and for small grain grown by the club members as well as for corn. If a boy uses his grain crop for grazing or turning under, he can compete for prizes on such crops as peanuts, beans, peas, and lespedeza. It is also an excellent opportunity for valuable demonstration in the best methods of harvesting the seed of the clovers, vetch, etc.

After a year of this work, preparation should be made to plant the acre to corn again. The boy will then know much more about corn production and farming in general than when he first entered the club. At the end of the third year most of the club members will probably be compelled, for one reason or another to leave the club. It is recommended that certificates signed by the highest authorities of the colleges and States should be given to every character outlined.

After three years' work of the

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

Chronic Constipation.

"About two years ago when I began using Chamberlain's Tablets I had been suffering for some time with stomach trouble and chronic constipation. My condition improved rapidly through the use of these tablets. Since taking four or five bottles of them my health has been fine," writes Mrs. John Newton Irving, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.

The Microscope.

Great things have small beginnings. A spectacle maker, Jan Leipschheim by name, living in Holland, invented a crude magnifying glass in 1608. Anton von Leuwenhoek, born in Delft, this day 1632, improved this clumsy toy and evolved a

Reducing the Cost of Upkeep—



Ball Bearing: Long Wearing

THE INSTALLATION of L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriters

is invariably followed by the discovery that the bills for ribbons are much less than before. A large corporation recently found that its ribbon expense was cut in two. This is not an accident. It is the result of the mechanical construction that makes the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter to maintain.

The ball bearings give light and eliminate pounding impact. The ribbon mechanism is automatic, so that the ribbon reverses at the instant the end is reached and without added strain.

Low ribbon cost, low cost of maintenance and the highest efficiency—these are guaranteed to L. C. Smith & Bros. users.

DEMONSTRATION FOR THE ASKING
L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER CO.
Home Office and Factory, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Branches in All Principal Cities

414 Main Street CINCINNATI, OHIO.

compound microscope which has become the most valuable sanitary tool yet devised by man. That first microscope was as far removed from the high-powered instrument of today as is the modern American from the original caveman. Yet by this faulty means, Leuwenhoek, naturalist, physician and botanist, discovered certain minute bodies which he called "little animals."

He made drawings of these and today we know them for those useful friends and malignant enemies of man—bacteria.

We spend our days surrounded by another world, a living world of countless billions, invisible to the naked eye, silent, tireless, destroying the living, consuming the dead, useful in the sciences and arts, yet often followed by a train of sickness, suffering and death. A curious paradox this, yet bacteria are at once the greatest friends and the fiercest foes of every living thing. Not animals, as Leuwenhoek thought, but vegetables, bacteria consists of two classes, those which prey on living things and those which reduce to their original minerals, fluids and gases, every dead thing which they attack. They are of various shapes, round like marbles or straight like little sticks. They grow in clusters, chains, and in pairs. They are ubiquitous. The dusty air, the earth and its waters, the interior of animals and plants all contain them. They cause the fermentation of foods, they make cheese, they produce disease and some of them when killed and injected into an animal protect it against the very disease which they would have produced if living. Many of them live as harmless creatures in the body of an animal for years, only to kill their host when the opportunity presents. Their study has given birth to a science, bacteriology, one of the foundation stones of public health.

Their mere presence does not necessarily produce disease. Recalling the parable of the sower, some bacteria fall by the wayside and some fall upon stony places and some fall in good ground and bring forth the fruit of suffering, perhaps of death. A normal, temperate life, free alike from the glutony of idleness or overwork, the sound mind in the sound body, a cheerful, normal environment, these form the stony places in which bacteria take no root. The depraved appetites of mind and body, the dark and sordid atmosphere of "penury," the nerve racking and strength undermining trades, these prepare the good ground.

The great weapon against bacteria is cleanliness. The mastery over premature death lies to a great measure in our hands. Clean persons, clean cities, clean workshops and clean lives are the makers of public health.

The United States Public Health Service and other sanitary bodies of this country are gradually bringing these facts home to the general public.

He. In this way cleanliness is becoming more general, and the span of life in America is gradually being lengthened. All of which is largely due to the microscope.



"Goodies!"

"—goodies that just melt in your mouth—light, fluffy, tender cakes, biscuits and doughnuts that just keep you hanging round the pantry—all made with Calumet—the safest, purest, most economical Baking Powder. Try it—drive away bake-day failures."

Received Highest Awards
See Only Baking Powder
See Sign in Food Cans



NOT MADE BY THE TRUST
CALUMET
BAKING POWDER
CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO

Cheap and big can Baking Powders do not save you money. Calumet does—it's pure and far superior to sour milk and soda.

BRIDEGROOM ARRESTED ON KIDNAPPING CHARGE

**Is Forced to Ride Mule Through
Principal Streets of Jef-
fersonville.**

Torn from his bride of four days, placed in jail for two hours, then compelled to ride a mule attached to a light spring wagon, Frank Lindley, a well-known Jeffersonville young man, was shown a warm time last night. Hundreds of people collected at the police station to watch the start of a procession headed by a brass band of thirteen pieces, followed by Mr. Lindley astride a car works mule. In the carriage were four friends of the bridegroom.

In the wake came an automobile containing Dr. David Cohen and Mrs. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce B. Collins and Mrs. Lindley. On either side of the automobile was a sign painted in large letters on white canvas: "Monk's Bride."

The procession passed through the principal streets of Jeffersonville, finally arriving at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Collins, 333 Mechanic St., between 9 and 10 o'clock. Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Lindley are sisters. Previous to her marriage last Tuesday night Mrs. Lindley was Miss Stanley Cox, of Kansas City, Mo. The wedding was at the home of her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Lindley arrived in Jeffersonville Sunday night.

The friends of Mr. Lindley yesterday began to plan what they should do to show them a "good time." Thomas J. Lindley, father of the bridegroom, was let into the secret and said he was in for anything. Then it was decided to arrest the bridegroom and carry out the programme that followed.

Patrolmen Robert Gleason and August Hutt were detailed to arrest Mr. Lindley. Previous to going to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Collins, where Mr. and Mrs. Lindley were, Patrolman Gleason made out a warrant. This was an alleged charge of kidnapping Miss Cox, and in part read:

"You are commanded to arrest forthwith Frank Lindley, who did, October 7, 1915, at the city of Kansas City, in the State of Missouri, take, steal and carry away the person and body of Miss Stanley Cox and bring her to the city of Jeffersonville contrary to the statutes therein provided."

Patrolmen Gleason and Hutt went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Collins and it fell to the lot of the former to make the arrest. The household was at dinner and Mr. Lindley had just lifted a spoonful of ice cream to his mouth when Patrolman Gleason told him he was sorry to interrupt him, but he would have to consider himself under arrest. Mr. Lindley turned pale, but submitted.

Kissing his bride good-bye Mr. Lindley started for the police station with the officers, arriving there at 6:30 o'clock last evening. He was greeted with a display of red fire, placed in a cell and kept there until his bride and her friends arrived at 8:30 o'clock. Later the trip through the principal streets was begun, Mr. Lindley being game through the ordeal. So was his wife.

Mr. Lindley is a member of one of Jeffersonville's leading families, his father, Thomas J. Lindley, being the owner of a large hardware, seed, implement and lumber business. Mr. Lindley and his bride curtailed their bridal trip to come to Jeffersonville to be present Thursday evening at the marriage of the bridegroom's sister, Miss Clara Estelle Lindley, to David V. Brubeck, of New Albany.

The bridegroom is a "good fellow" and has engaged in many such pranks as that of last night. During his stay of two hours in jail he was visited by scores of friends.

For Indigestion.
Never take pepsin and preparations containing pepsin or other digestive ferments for indigestion, as the more you take the more you will have to take. What is needed is a tonic like Chamberlain's Tablets that will enable the stomach to perform its functions naturally. Obtainable everywhere.

Foreigners Can Show us Something in the Use of Building Material.
Just as American cities first learned from Europe the value of creosoted wood blocks for street paving, so may the American farmer learn a lesson from rural Europe in the use of creosoted wood for farm buildings. In times of peace England, France, Germany and Italy, consume enormous quantities of American lumber, principally Southern yellow pine, much of which is creosoted and employed in building farm structures. The Europeans have discovered that the Southern pine, impregnated with creosote by modern methods, is

practically impervious to decay, making the most economical of building materials, even though the first cost is necessarily much higher there than in this country. Much of the rural building abroad, especially on large estates in England, is done under blanket maintenance contracts, and the large construction companies working under such condition employ creosoted Southern pine (or "pitch pine," as it is called over there) almost exclusively, because of its enduring quantities.

Another virtue of the treated wood is that the creosote with which it is impregnated is a powerful disinfectant and repellent of vermin and insects. Stables, barns, hog-houses and other farm buildings of creosoted pine not only are sanitary, but the animals occupying such structures are freed of the annoyance of fleas, gnats, and vermin of all kinds. Rats and mice have a strong aversion to the smell and the taste of creosote oil, and will not inhabit a structure of wood treated with the preservative.

There is a growing demand for creosoted lumber and building material in this country, and the market is already such that treated pine and other woods are available everywhere. Sooner or later American farmers generally will come to appreciate the value of creosoted wood for use on the farm.

Your Cough Can Be Stopped.
Using care to avoid draughts, exposure, sudden changes, and taking a treatment of Dr. King's New Discovery, will positively relieve, and in time will surely rid you of your Cough. The first dose soothes the irritation, checks your Cough, which stops in a short time. Dr. King's New Discovery has been used successfully for 45 years and is guaranteed to cure you. Money back if it fails. Get a bottle from your Druggist; it costs only a little and will help you so much.

Stanley Against the County Unit.
When we were working to rid the twenty-odd counties of this State last year of whiskey throughout the county unit law Stanley's influence was thrown against us. During that hot campaign where did he ever raise his voice for our side? Name the time and place. He had a chance to show that he was for the county unit law, but he is really not for it. Take his whole political career if you please and find where he has ever been on our side. You can look up his records through in his own county and in Kentucky and at Washington and you will have no trouble in seeing he has been with the liquor people. Think of his rushing back to Washington to speak against the Webb-Kenyon bill that has done so much good for this country to keep whisky out of dry territory. He said the bill was unconstitutional but no court in the land has said such a thing. How he wished it would have been unconstitutional! How can a conscientious temperance man vote for a man like that? We should not have any trouble in deciding whom to vote for in a crisis like this with men whose platforms are clearly defined.

IN STERLING LIVES A GIRL

**Who Suffered As Many Girls
Do—Tells How She
Found Relief.**

Sterling, Conn.—"I am a girl of 22 years and I used to faint away every month and was very weak. I was also bothered a lot with female weakness. I read your little book 'Wisdom for Women,' and I saw how others had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and decided to try it, and it has made me feel



like a new girl and I am now relieved of all these troubles. I hope all young girls will get relief as I have. I never felt better in my life."—Mrs. JOHN TETREAU, Box 116, Sterling, Conn.

Massena, N. Y.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I highly recommend it. If anyone wants to write to me I will gladly tell her about my case. I was certainly in a bad condition as my blood was all turning to water. I had pimples on my face and a bad color, and for five years I had been troubled with suppression. The doctors called it 'Anemia and Exhaustion,' and said I was all run down, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought me out all right."—Miss LAVISA MYERS, Box 74, Massena, N. Y.

Young Girls, Heed This Advice.
Girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should immediately seek restoration to health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Planting Bulbs.

If you would have rich beds of tulips or give the beds or the corners of your lawns a beautiful spring like yellow or white glow of narcissus, daffodil, and jonquil, you must begin to think of the early spring appearance of your garden in the fall, for the bulbs of these flowers must be planted in the fall before the ground is frozen. In fact, this work should be undertaken as soon as or before an early frost has begun to make the annual flowers in the beds look weakened. In dealing with narcissus, which is the family to which the daffodil and jonquil belong, it might be well to think of trying to naturalize the narcissus to grow and blossom on the lawn much as do the wild flowers. How to plant and handle the bulbs, as well as the best method of getting them to become spring residents of grassy corners, are described in the following directions issued by the bulb specialists of the department.

These bulbs should be planted in light, rich soil that has been to a depth of at least 10 inches. The tulip bulbs should be set 5 inches apart and 4 inches deep and the narcissus bulbs about 10 inches apart and 5 inches deep.

If they are to be grown in pots or window boxes, light, rich soil should be used. Place 1 to 2 inches of cinders or broken pots in the bottom of the pots or boxes to insure good drainage. After planting, place the pots or boxes out of doors and cover them with about 4 inches of ashes or sand; or they may be placed in a dark cool room or cellar for a few weeks until the bulbs have formed a quantity of roots. They may then be brought into the light and heat for flowering. Keep the soil well moistened from time to time of planting, but avoid overmoistening, for if kept too wet the bulbs will decay.

If planted in beds, the surface of the soil should be loosened after each rain and the bed kept from weeds. In the late fall or early winter months, it is well to cover the beds with a light mulch of straw or leaves to prevent injury to the young roots from the alternate freezing and thawing of the soil. This mulch should be gradually removed in the spring, as soon as growth appears above ground. The bulbs are quite hardy and are not injured by severe cold if the soil is well drained.

Tulip and narcissus plants are perennial, and if given proper care and grown under suitable soil and climate conditions will increase and multiply from year to year. The bulbs may remain in the ground two or three years, or until the clumps begin to crowd. After blossoming in the spring, from six to eight weeks should elapse to allow the foliage to die partially down, when the bulbs may be lifted with a spade or fork. Shake the soil from the roots and store the bulbs in a cool, shady place where they will ripen and cure. When the old leaves and roots are thoroughly dry they may be easily rubbed off and the clusters of bulbs divided. The bulbs may then be planted in the same manner as the original bulbs. In this way the stock may be increased in a few years.

The narcissus often becomes naturalized when planted in the sod or partial shade where it will continue to grow, blossom, and multiply for many years without further attention. Simply make a small hole in the soil 5 or 6 inches deep, insert the bulb pointed end up, press the soil over the top and nature will do the rest. For naturalizing, avoid planting in rows or rigid geometrical figures. A good plan is to scatter the bulbs like seed and plant where they fall. This method if planting is extensively followed in the home grounds and parks of England and other countries in Europe. In portions of North Carolina, on large estates along the James river in Virginia, and in old gardens in Western England narcissus that were planted over half a century ago are still growing vigorously and every spring produce beautiful displays of blossoms.

Recommends Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

"Last winter I used a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a bad bronchial cough. I felt its beneficial effect immediately and before I had finished the bottle I was cured. I never tire of recommending this remedy to my friends," writes Mrs. William Bright, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Obtainable everywhere.

Facing an Awkward Situation.

It is announced that two weeks prior to the beginning of the winter session of Congress, the first Monday in December a large number of the members of the Free-Trade majority will show up in Washington for consultation regarding action to be taken on the Tariff. No small part of the real purpose of this preliminary conference has reference to the attitude of President Wilson. "Undoubtedly

a strenuous effort will be made to induce him to recede from his unwillingness to open up the Tariff question. It seems that he has been won over to the program of suspending the free sugar provision of the Underwood law. His assent is due to the imperative need of revenue and in no way to a consideration of the ruinous consequences of free sugar to the domestic cane and beet growers. As to that, he remains a radical, unrelenting, merciless Free-Trader. Can he keep it up? Can he stand out against the pressure of his own party leaders?

The Senators and Representatives who are to take counsel in Washington a fortnight before the winter session begins are not to be counted upon so surely as heretofore to stand by the President's iron-bound Free-Trade policy. They have heard from their constituents. They have sensed the fact that the country is intensely satisfied with the workings of the Free-Trade Tariff and that some concession must be made to that sentiment. There is an election next year. All of the Free-Trade Representatives and one-third of the Free-Trade Senators want to "come back." Naturally they want that much more than they want to stand by the stubborn schoolmaster of the White House.

President Wilson bossed his party in the framing of the Underwood Tariff. It was he and he alone (excepting Bryan his chief adviser), who insisted upon the wool and free sugar and jammed them through in spite of the wiser opinions of the majorities in Senate and House. Free sugar has given the administration a black eye. Free wool, owing to exceptional and ephemeral conditions, has not yet caused so deep a coloration of the presidential optic.

At best the President and his Free-Trade followers in Congress face an awkward situation. What with the imperative need of more revenue and the rapidly growing belief that a fully Protective Tariff is going to be imperatively needed after the close of the European war, the outlook for harmony and comfort in the councils of Free Trade is far from reassuring.

Is Sickness A Sin?

If not, it's wicked to neglect illness and means of relief. It's wicked to endure Liver Ills, Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, when one dose of Po-Do-Lax is Podophyllin (May Apple), without the gripe. It arouses the Liver, increases the flow of bile—Nature's antiseptic in the bowels. Your Constipation and other ills disappear over-night because Po-Do-Lax has helped Nature to remove the cause. Get a bottle from your Druggist to-day. Get rid of your Constipation overnight.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Coal Mines of the United States Employ Nearly Million Men.

A greater number of men were employed in the coal-mining industry in the United States in 1914 than ever before. According to C. E. Leshner, of the United States Geological Survey, the total number of employees in both anthracite and bituminous mines for the first time exceeded three-quarters of a million. This record was made without sacrifice of efficiency, for although the average number of days worked in the bituminous mines was the smallest since 1896, except only 1908, and the average output per man for the year was the lowest in 5 years, the average daily production by each employee in 1914 was the highest on record in bituminous coal mining. This record is to be attributed not so much to the better character of the labor as to improved mining methods and the increased application of scientific management.

The number of men employed in the coal mines of the United States in 1914 was 763,185, of which number 179,679 were engaged in mining anthracite and 583,506 in mining bituminous coal and lignite. The average number of days of employment of each man was 207 for the United States, 195 for bituminous and lignite, and 245 for anthracite. In the bituminous mines the yearly average decreased from 237 tons in 1913 to 724 tons in 1914. The daily average increased from 3.61 to 3.71 tons. The average time made at the anthracite mines in 1914 was exceeded only by the records of 1911 (246 days) and 1913 (257 days). The average yearly production of anthracite by each employee decreased from 520 short tons in 1913 to

Idle Funds Represent Lost Interest

If you had a machine that you could operate at a good profit day in and day out, would you not count as a loss the time it stood idle?

Your money is a good money-making machine. Invested in our certificates of deposit or on saving account, it earns interest every day of the week, every week of the month and every month of the year.

Remember, we give you absolute security and pay you the best rate of interest.

Central Trust Company

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KNOWN EVERYWHERE as the SAFE and RELIABLE BANK

Vanderbilt Training School for Boys ELKTON, KY.

Will help parents develop their sons into the best type of citizens and Christian gentlemen. Its patronage is widely scattered and comes from the best homes in the South. Its capacity is limited, therefore, reservations should be made early. Place your son in this select group of boys. Write

MATHENEY & BATTS

For catalogue and information. Box A.



REMINGTON
UMC

Rifles and Cartridges for Your Big Game Hunt

JUST as soon as game became scarce enough to make men critical about their rifles, sportsmen in every community got to demanding Remington-UMC.

The demand for Remington-UMC Big Game Rifles and Remington Metallic Cartridges has been growing ever since.

The Remington-UMC Dealer here in this community is the man to go to. He knows what's happening in the sport today. You'll know him by the Red Ball Mark of Remington-UMC—and his store is Sportsmen's Headquarters.

Sold by your home dealer and 3095 other leading merchants in Kentucky

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Woolworth Bldg. (233 E'way) N.Y. City

A MODERN SCHOOL

Fifty-five typewriters. Lessons explained by Moving Picture machine. Seven big Departments—Shorthand, Book-keeping, Telegraphy, Stenotypy, Music, Primary Normal. Expert teachers. Modern equipment. Position assured. Write for catalogue.

Daviess Co. Bus. College
Incorporated
OWENSBORO, KY.

505 tons in 1914, owing to the fewer days worked. The daily output per man was 2.06 tons, a slight gain as compared with 2.02 tons in 1913.

House and Lot For Sale.

We have for sale a lot containing 1/2 acre in old Fair ground addition on the pike, with 5 room cottage, good barn and all buildings. The well water about 50 young fruit trees beginning to bear. Would be a fine location for someone desiring to take advantage of County High School. Terms reasonable.

BARNETT & SON,
Hartford, Ky.

We Knock the Spots Out of Things Ladies' and Men's Garments

French Dry Cleaned and Pressed in a Superior Manner.

Send us your Garments and Have Them

CLEANED CLEAN

Packages called for and delivered.

THE ELITE PRESSING CLUB

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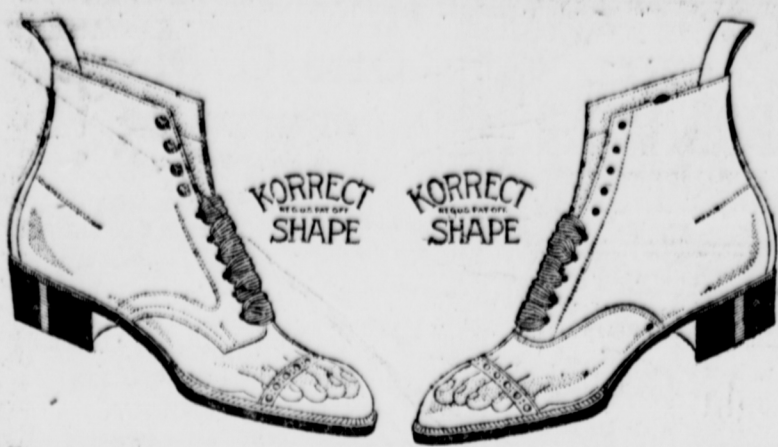
STOP AT
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\$1 Up. European Plan

Notice.
All persons having claims against the estate of J. W. Coleman, deceased, of Findleco will present same to L. E. Arbuckle at Cromwell on or before Nov. 10, 1915.
L. E. Arbuckle
1915



Good Roads Movement!

A splendid movement, one that should interest all of us; a greater movement and one that comes direct to every family in Ohio Ohio county is the

Good Shoe Movement!

We believe in good roads; we also believe in good **SHOES**, the kind we buy from reliable factories, and that's why folks that are after good shoes come to us. The slush and mud of winter is on. Cast your eyes around at other shoe stocks, then come to us. We will show you quality, wear and style at a VERY, VERY low price. Remember this, and also that

It Pays to Trade With a House That Saves You Money!

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

where he will be glad to meet all his old customers and many new ones. He is now fixed to give a square meal at a reasonable price. 1414

Mr. Roy Bennett, who is an old friend of all the young men around town, is here for a few days visit. Mr. Bennett after finishing the school of Journalism of the University of Missouri accepted a position on a daily paper at Carthage, Mo. He has been at that place for the past two years.

Thomas J. Smith Dead—Well Beloved Citizen.

Mr. Thomas J. Smith died quite suddenly at his residence last Thursday about 5 o'clock p. m. He had returned from his farm about noon the same day and was stricken while unsaddling his horse. He was hurriedly carried into the house and physicians called, but it was soon seen that it was only a question of a short time before death would ensue.

After funeral services conducted by Rev. P. E. Gattlin, of Fulton, Ky., assisted by Rev. B. W. Napier, at the Baptist church at 3:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, the Masons took charge of the remains and he was given a Masonic burial in Oakwood cemetery.

The deceased was born September 10, 1835, and was therefore 86 years, 1 month and 4 days old when death claimed him. He was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Ellen Norris, February 21, 1877. To this union were given six children, three of whom preceded him many years ago. His wife, likewise preceded him about three years. She too, was called suddenly. The deceased left three daughters surviving—Mrs. S. P. Render, of Oklahoma City, Okla., Mrs. A. W. Bennett, of Ft. Scott, Kan., and Miss Willie Smith, at home. Mrs. Render and Mrs. Bennett, who were summoned by wire, reached Hartford Friday before time for the funeral.

Honorary pallbearers were: J. E. Fogle, J. W. Ford, E. P. Moore, J. C. Riley, J. P. Sanderfur and Geo. W. Bunker. Active pallbearers: Rowan Holbrook, R. B. Martin, E. G. Barrass, W. S. Tinsley, Judge John B. Wilson and Wayne Stevens.

Mr. Smith, aside from being one of Ohio county's most prosperous farmers, was elected as Sheriff in 1872 and served in this capacity two terms. He was likewise elected as County Court Clerk for this county in 1882 and served two terms, after which he was elected as Representative and served one term in the lower House, declining to offer for the second term. He likewise served as doorkeeper in the lower House of Congress during Cleveland's second term.

The deceased had been a member of the Baptist church for over a quarter of a century and was one of Ohio county's best citizens.

State Control of Local Roads.

The realization has become quite general that in order to render maximum service, State highway departments should be given some measure of control over the construction and maintenance of local roads. For this class of roads an amount exceeding \$160,000,000 is expended annually with comparatively little result to show in the form of improved road mileage for this great outlay. The State of Iowa has met this situation by placing all the road work in the State under the direction of the State highway department.

Traffic is increasing so rapidly as to cause excessive wear upon the roads, especially in the vicinity of congested centers of population. This result in a heavy annual maintenance cost, averaging in the large eastern States not less than \$750 per mile per annum. Many experiments have been made in the effort to devise types of road which can be maintained at relatively low cost. Thus far, aside from the cheaper forms of construction, the States are depending upon the various forms of bituminous macadam, concrete and vitrified-brick road.—Yearbook, U. S. Dept. Agr.

Woman's Suffrage Defeated.

In the election Tuesday in New Jersey on the question of woman suffrage, "votes for women" was overwhelmingly defeated. The majority will be between 50,000 and 60,000 only one county being carried by the suffragists. The support of the amendment by Pres. Wilson does not seem to have added much weight on that side and his own voting precinct went 2 to 1 against him.

To Our Customers.

We have sent the rolls from our flour mill to be re-harshened and will supply our customers with flour as long as our stock holds out. Hope to have mill in operation by Oct. 15. Will be prepared to make better flour than ever before.

BIRKHEAD AND RINGO INSTRUCT GRAND JURY

Full Report of Their Denunciation of Bribery in Election.

In empanelling the grand jury last Monday Judge Birkhead, during the course of his instructions to that body made the following impressive remarks on the subject of the use of money and whiskey in elections and the bribery of voters:

Mr. Ringo also spoke as follows on the horrible crime of vote buying pledging himself in the same way to "put behind the bars" anyone guilty of violation of the election laws:

These reports are verbatim and we understand are the same instructions given to the grand juries in Daviess, Hancock and McLean counties since the August primary on the subject of bribery in elections. Our readers will notice how vigorous and with what strong words these "honorable gentlemen" denounce to the "good" grand jury the horrible use of money and liquor to influence and prostitute the electorate and how they demand a thorough investigation in order that the law may be vindicated and upheld, if violated.

We invite a careful study of these instructions given by both Judge Birkhead and Attorney Ringo, remembering all the time that they were candidates in the late primary against Mr. Glenn and Mr. Tanner and that it is charged that they put into the campaign thousands of dollars and that by the use of money they secured this nomination. In addition Mr. Tanner filed a petition in court at Owensboro, in which he charged that Mr. Ringo was not the lawful nominee, but that he had secured his certificate by fraud and bribery and that a recount of the ballots would have changed the result. Mr. Ringo avoided a recount and the evidence by taking advantage of a technicality.

New Coal Mine.

To our friends and the Public: We have opened up a 6 ft. vein of fine quality coal on the Taylor lands, 1 1/4 miles east of Beaver Dam, on Cromwell road, are now prepared to fill orders for block, lump and nut coal. Teams from Hartford will turn left at Cromwell road and look for finger board at Brown farm.

Have a quality of rusty coal from the opening will sell cheap.

We respectfully ask your patronage.

1314

NEIGHBOR BROS.

Mr. W. H. Cundiff, an ex-Confederate soldier, and an occasional contributor to our columns paid the Republican office a pleasant visit on Monday 18th inst.

Mr. Cundiff has many reminiscences of the civil war, some of which he promises to write for the Republican.

At present he has sciatic rheumatism in his left hip.

He says that in 1867 he slept in Muhlenburg county with old Mr. Penrod, a veteran of the last British war, who fought in the battle of New Orleans, January 8th, 1815, at which time Mr. Cundiff's father was only one year old.

Mr. Cundiff who is now 72 years of age, was in the last Confederate raid when Gen. H. B. Lyon's cavalry visited Hartford in the winter of 1864-5.



OUR SHOES
HAVE
STYLE
COMFORT
AND
WEAR

"THE 'GOOD FEEL' TO OUR SHOES WILL PLEASE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST SLIP THEM ON. THEY WILL KEEP ON FEELING GOOD WHEN YOU WEAR THEM. AND YOU'LL WEAR THEM A LONG TIME AND BE SATISFIED. WE SELL GOOD SHOES.

OUR SHOE STYLES WILL "STRIKE" YOU WHEN YOU FIRST GLANCE AT THEM. THEY WILL MAKE YOUR FOOT LOOK SMALLER.

YOU CAN ALSO BUY OUR GOOD, STYLISH SHOES FOR A SMALL PRICE.

CARSON & CO.

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22.

L. H. & ST. L. R. R. TIME TABLE.
No. 113 due at Ellimitch 8:32 p. m.
No. 110 due at Ellimitch 7:30 a. m.
No. 112 Lv. Ellimitch 3:40 p. m.
Ar. Irvington 5:35 p. m.
Lv. Irvington 5:56 p. m.
Ar. Louisville 7:40 p. m.
No. 111 Lv. Louisville 8:35 a. m.
Ar. Irvington 10:06 a. m.
Lv. Irvington 10:40 a. m.
Ar. Ellimitch 1:04 p. m.

M. H. & E. R. R. TIME TABLE.
South Bound, No. 115—
Due at Hartford 8:45 a. m.
North Bound, No. 114—
Due at Hartford 6:15 p. m.
(Both "Mixed Trains.")

For American wire Fence, call on U. S. Carson. 1011

For Ship Stuff and feeding Oats see Acton Bros.

Mr. Smith Hoover will arrive today to visit relatives.

Rubber Roofing and Paint can be had at Acton Bros.

Rev. B. W. Napier is visiting friends in Nashville.

Mr. Rowan Holbrook spent the week end at Louisville.

Mrs. B. F. Tichenor returned Monday from Bowling Green.

Born to Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Ford a fine boy, yesterday morning.

Ellis Milling Co. guarantee every sack of their Blue Ribbon Flour.

You can get the best meal in Hartford at Kelly's Restaurant for 25 cents. 1414

To keep warm and save fuel buy you a Hot Blast Heater from Acton Bros.

Capt. J. M. DeWeese and Dr. DeWeese were in town Tuesday and Wednesday.

For Cook Stoves, Ranges, Coal Heaters, Wood Heaters and Grates call on Acton Bros.

Farmers, bring your wheat to the Ellis Milling Co's mill and get some of the best flour made.

The Green Front is the place to do your trading in the grocery line. Nothing old on our shelves.

The new motion picture show is now complete. The first show will be tonight. You are invited to come and see it.

For big bargains in Real Estate see Holbrook & Parks, Hartford, Ky. 711

Messrs. R. T. Collins, Ike Sanderfur and Marvin Bean left Tuesday for Louisville.

Hier & Black are making a display of fine hardware and cutlery to-day. See it in their window.

I have 40 acres of good pasture for rent. Just across the river on the Owensboro pike. R. B. MARTIN.

W. E. Ellis & Bro. have three ply of Clover Seed and other field seeds to sell at reasonable prices.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin and children of Owensboro were the guests of Mr. Jno. B. Wilson and family Sunday.

Mrs. J. A. Bennett spent a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Fleetwood Ward near Alexander last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Woodward will leave in a short time for Louisville where they will reside in the future.

The Green Front Grocery is making friends with every body who needs fresh clean and wholesome groceries.

Mr. D. S. Smith of Owensboro, visited relatives here for a few days after the funeral of his brother, Mr. T. J. Smith.

For good fresh groceries call at the Green Front, and see your old friend Estill Thomas. Otherwise "Pup" Thomas.

Hartford Chapter No. 84 O. E. S. will meet at 2:30 Monday, Oct. 25th. All members are urged to attend.

Mrs. Annie Barnett, W. M.

The new motion picture show is now complete. The first show will be tonight. You are invited to come. Admission free to everybody.

When you leave the Green Front Grocery after calling for something they didn't have, you can bet your life they will have it next time you call.

Did you know that the fresh, bright inviting appearance of a right new grocery can be made permanent? Watch Pup Thomas do it. The Green Front.

Mr. F. L. Felix and family will leave in a short time for Louisville where they will spend the winter.

Mrs. Fehr who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Schlemmer will return to her home at Cannott Saturday.

Kelly, Riley, has moved his Restaurant from his old stand to Corner of Main and Second Streets.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republican party in Kentucky in convention assembled adopts the following platform:

(1) We approve the policies of the National Republican party in providing for the defenses of our coasts against foreign invasion, and the protection of American industry against the pauper labor of foreign countries without imposing unnecessary or unjust burdens upon the consumer. We favor the nomination for the Presidency of a candidate who is in accord with those policies, and is representative of the spirit of progress.

(2) We condemn the inefficiency of the administration at Washington in the closing of factories, the stagnation of business and the enforced idleness of millions of workmen.

We demand the redistricting of Kentucky in legislative, senatorial, congressional and judicial districts, which shall give equal representation and equal voting power to every citizen of every district, in conformity with the plain requirements of the Constitution, and not as at present, in flagrant violation thereof.

(3) We demand the repeal of the present infamous primary law formed for the purpose of preventing freedom of choice to the voter, and favor the enactment of a law which shall permit free nominations for judicial offices without regard to the party affiliation of the candidates so that the judiciary may be chosen on non-partisan grounds, and the continuance in office of judicial public servants may be determined by no other qualification than that of fitness.

We favor amendment of State laws permitting and encouraging joint nominations of the same candidate by the different parties. We demand the repeal of the law providing for registration certificates imposed upon the State by the Democratic party for immoral political purposes, whereby votes in Kentucky have become negotiable instruments, passing by delivery.

(4) We demand that the public schools of the State shall be taken and kept entirely out of politics, and that the interests and welfare of the children shall have first consideration in all public school matters. We call for better schools and schoolhouses, for longer school terms in the country and better pay for the teachers.

We also favor extending the aid of the State to its institutions for higher education.

(5) There should be complete publicity concerning the expenditure of money for political campaigns, and a law should be passed for the accounting by candidates and campaign managers of all sums of money collected for political purposes.

(6) We demand the enactment of a law providing for bi-partisan control of the penal and charitable institutions, and for the abolition of contract labor, and we endorse the Constitutional Amendment providing for convict labor on public roads and highways, insofar as the same may be done without injury to free or organized labor.

(7) Realizing the influence of good roads on the economic, educational, social and religious development of the State, we pledge ourselves that the present law, introduced by a Republican, authorizing State aid, shall be carried out, and the building of permanent highways throughout the State by a system guaranteeing to the people an honest expenditure of their money, shall be encouraged.

(8) We favor further legislation for the protection of labor from unnecessary bodily injury, and we favor the enactment of a fair and equitable workmen's compensation law.

(9) We favor giving to the Railroad Commission power to regulate public utilities of the State.

(10) We favor the passage of laws which shall make effective constitutional provision against the issuance of free passage to officials.

(11) We oppose double taxation, and will favor a thorough revision of the tax laws which will equally distribute the burdens of taxation, reduce the rate and not only retain the capital now invested, but invite the investment of other capital in the State. We favor the adoption by the people of the Constitutional Amendment enlarging the power of the General Assembly on the matter of taxation, and when such additional law is passed to make it effectual only when submitted to, and approved by a majority of the people who vote upon the same. We favor such regulation by law as will consolidate assessment and collection of taxes, so that the cost of collection may be materially reduced.

(12) We condemn the enactment by the Democratic party of a large number of obnoxious laws, the creation of expensive offices and commissions and the wasteful and extravagant expenditure of money, and we promise, if given power, to repeal all such laws, to abolish superfluous offices and reduce the cost of administration to the least possible point consistent with an economical and efficient system of government.

(13) Realizing the importance to the State of the prosperity of the farmers, we heartily approve of their legal efforts to secure better prices for the products of their farms, and pledge ourselves to assist them in all legal ways.

(14) For economic, as well as humane reasons, we recommend that the State of Kentucky undertake to supplement and later to continue the work of the United States Public Health Service for the prevention of blindness from trachoma, a communicable and painful disease of the eye, from which, the last census report shows that 33,000 persons are suffering in a single section of the State.

(15) We call attention to the vast resources of our State as yet undeveloped and invite capital and labor into the State to develop such resources.

(16) Expressly reserving the right of all Republicans to vote upon the question of woman's suffrage as they see fit we favor the adoption by the next General Assembly of a resolution submitting this question to the people for decision at the election of November, 1917.

(17) The Republican party in Kentucky is responsible and deserves the credit for the county unit law. In 1907 we declared definitely for the local option law with the county as the governing unit. In 1911 we again declared for the county unit law in accordance with the Constitution.

We now declare our continued adherence to the county unit law, and we do hereby endorse the present county unit law of Kentucky, and pledge ourselves to its strict and rigid enforcement, and we favor the adoption of such amendments thereto as may be necessary to make it effective beyond question.

World Peace Fantasy Yet, Declare Speakers.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—Count Okuma, Japanese Premier and Dr. Ng-Poon Chew, a Chinese editor of San Francisco, told delegates to the International Peace Congress to-day that world-peace was yet a fantasy and will be until the militaristic order of things is changed. In a message to the congress Count Okuma said there was no hope for peace "as long as there exist nations or individuals who believe or exalt themselves as absolutely superior to others and to assert that superiority do not hesitate to appeal to material forces."

On the floor of the congress to-night Dr. Ng Poon Chew added to Count Okuma's statement: "There will be wars and more wars just so long as there are two codes of laws and two standards of morality, one governing nations, the other individuals," he said.

War, the doctor said was going to keep right on in one place or another. Even China was preparing. He blamed Western militarism which he said had not only paralyzed China, but had destroyed her ideals of peace and he called Japan the disturber of

the peace of the Orient.

Selfishness, jingoism, yellow journalism and politicians are chiefly responsible for misunderstandings that have existed between the United States and Japan, said Mr. Kiyu Sue Inui, a lecturer of the Japan Society of America. A world religion, a religion including the truth of all religions and excluding all patriotic, national and racial bias, was declared to be prime requisite, for world peace by Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, Charge d'Affaires of the Persian Legation at Washington in an address before the International Peace Congress here today.

When Baby Has The Croup.

When mother is awakened from sound sleep to find her child who has gone to bed apparently in the best of health struggling for breath, she is naturally alarmed. Yet if she can keep her presence of mind and give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy every ten minutes until vomiting is produced, quick relief will follow and the child will drop to sleep to awaken in the morning as well as ever. This remedy has been in use for many years with uniform success. Obtainable everywhere.

Nothing No Cheaper Than Before.

A special correspondent of the Albany Journal writes from Washington:

In the United States Senate, on June 5, 1914, in a discussion on the results of the Underwood Tariff bill, a colloquy was held between two leading senators as to whether the retail price of men's clothing had been reduced as a result of the reduced tariff in wool. In response to the statement by the Republican senator that he had been unable to obtain any reduction in his tailor-made clothes, the Democratic senator said:

"If the senator will just join the holy army of men that God created with such perfection of physical form that they may be fitted at a ready-made clothing store, the senator will find gods that are cheaper."

"As his statement was made in Washington, and therefore evidently referred to Washington prices, your correspondent at the capital has made an investigation. Five prominent dealers in standard makes of men's clothing—makes which have a national reputation—were asked if there had been any reduction in the price of ready-made men's clothing in the last three years.

"They all said they have had to pay as much now for their clothing as before the Underwood tariff bill went into effect, hence had to charge the consumer as much now as before. They all said that the consumer pays at least as much now for the ready-made clothing as he did three years ago.

"One dealer said that the cloth used now is no better than that used before the tariff reduction; one said that the cloth is a little better, he thought. Another said that the cloth is no better and that the reduction in tariff is made up for by a little better workmanship, such as tailoring and finishing. Two said that the cloth is about the same now as then in the \$20 to \$25 suits, and that the clothes for which these prices are paid today will not give one bit better satisfaction or better service than suits bought at the same price before the Underwood tariff bill became effective.

"The fifth dealer said that he is doing a business of over \$100,000 annually in a standard brand of clothing, and that, while the prices have not been lowered, he thought the cloth used inferior now because of the scarcity of wool. Many of the wool growers, anticipating the tariff reduction, sold their sheep and many of the sheep have been used for mutton, which has decreased the number of sheep by about 9,000,000 head. All but one of the dealers said that they had noticed that the consumer had much more money to spend before the Democratic tariff became effective.

"The cloth used in a suit of clothes costing at retail \$40 or \$50 does not cost over \$5, and very probably it costs less. There is hardly a cloth used which costs over \$1 per yard, especially of the kind used in the averaged priced suit retailing from \$40 to \$25. Suppose that the price of this cloth were reduced 10 per cent—which would be a very great reduction—this could not reduce the retail price of the suit more than 35 cents. With this reduction, a \$25 suit could be sold for \$24.65 if the consumer were given full benefit, but our investigation has shown that there has been no actual reduction.

"The assertion of the Democratic senator, quoted above, is therefore wide of the mark and must have been made merely for political effect. The Underwood tariff bill has utterly failed in its purpose with respect to this commodity, and there is no doubt that the same test may be successfully applied to other necessities.

A Medicine Chest For 25c.

In this chest you have an excellent remedy for Toothache, Bruises, Sprains, Stiff Neck, Backache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and for most emergencies. One 25c. bottle of Sloan's Liniment does it all—this because these ailments are symptoms, not diseases, and are caused by congestion and inflammation. If you doubt, ask those who use Sloan's Liniment, or better still, buy a 25c. bottle and prove it. All druggists, 3

Farm For Sale.

150 Acres on Hartford and Rockport road, 1 1/2 miles from Broadway and 2 miles from Rockport. Schoolhouse on edge of farm and church near. Three roads pass dwelling house which is on Hartford R. F. D. No. 4. Most of land perfectly level. Any one desiring to purchase farm will do well to investigate. Price reasonable. Apply for further information to BARNETT & SON, Agents.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

WILL FILL A WANT!

Since the suspension of the Louisville Weekly Courier-Journal, there has been quite a demand for a weekly Kentucky newspaper that gives all the more important state news, as well as the general news, crisp editorials, good stories, timely cartoons and illustrations.

There is no such excellent paper as the—
Twice-a-Week

Owensboro Messenger
(Edited by Grey Woodson.)

It comes every Wednesday and Saturday, (16 pages a week or more), and is up-to-date in every regard.

Try the **Twice-a-Week Messenger** for a year in connection with the **Hartford Republican**.

Both papers, one year for \$1.50. All clubbing subscriptions should be addressed to Republican, Hartford, Ky.

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Rates \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per Day

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Best in the city for the money. Special attention to the traveling public.

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Electric Bitters

Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified. **FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE** it is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

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Treatment for WEAK LUNGS or CONSUMPTION

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The Powhatan is refined, exclusive, and restful. Its excellent location on Pennsylvania Avenue, 18th and H Streets, makes it a desirable headquarters for bridal parties, tourist parties, conventions, schools and colleges.

The Powhatan attracts the people of culture and education. Its proximity to State, War and Navy Departments, also to many points of historical interest, makes this hotel especially attractive to a discriminating public.

The Powhatan offers rooms with detached bath at \$1.50, \$2.00 and up. Rooms with private bath, \$2.50, \$3.00 and up. Write for booklet with map. **CLIFFORD M. LEWIS, Manager.**

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists. 50c. large box, or by mail, The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

Directory

Ohio County

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. P. Midkiff, Jailor; E. G. Barrass, Clerk; E. E. Birkhead, Master Commissioner; R. T. Collins, Trustee Jury Fund; S. O. Keown, Sheriff, Hartford. Deputies—S. A. Bratcher, office deputies—Mrs. S. O. Keown and Gilmore Keown. Court convenes first Monday in February and continues three weeks; third Monday in April, two weeks; third Monday in October, two weeks.

County Court—John B. Wilson, Judge; W. C. Blankenship, Clerk; C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court—Begins on the first Monday in every month. Court of Claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers—C. S. Moxley, Surveyor, Fordville, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Tom Hines, Assessor, Olaton, Ky.; Ozna Shultz, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford; T. H. Benton Road Engineer, Hartford.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

Ed. Shewn, Hartford, Tuesday after 3d Monday in March, Tuesday after 3d Monday in June, Tuesday after 3d Monday in September, Tuesday after 3d Monday in December.

L. A. McDaniel, Rockport, Friday after 3d Monday in March, Friday after 3d Monday in June, Friday after 3d Monday in September, Friday after 3d Monday in December.

S. W. Leach, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3d Monday in March, Wednesday after 3d Monday in June, Wednesday after 3d Monday in September, Wednesday after 3d Monday in December.

R. C. Tichenor, Centertown, Saturday after 3d Monday in each month.

Winson Smith, Select, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March, Tuesday after 2d Monday in May, Tuesday after 3d Monday in August, Tuesday after 2d Monday in November.

W. S. Dean, Dundee, Wednesday after the second Monday in March, Wednesday after 3d Monday in May, Wednesday after 3d Monday in August, Wednesday after 2d Monday in November.

Ben F. Rice, Fordville, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March, Thursday after 2d Monday in May, Thursday after 2d Monday in August, Thursday after 2d Monday in November.

Ben W. Taylor, Ralph, Friday after 2d Monday in March, Friday after 2d Monday in May, Friday after 3d Monday in August, Friday after 2d Monday in November.

HARTFORD POLICE COURT. O. C. Martin, Judge; McDowell A. Fogle, City Attorney; J. P. Stevens, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month.

City Council—J. C. Her, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; J. E. Bean, Treasurer. Members of Council—J. C. Bennett, Capt. A. D. White, A. E. Pate, W. H. Gillespie, W. H. Barnes, C. M. Crowe.

Hartford Board Education—J. H. B. Carson, Ch'm'n.; C. M. Barnett, Sec.; E. W. Ford, Treas.; R. T. Collins, J. D. Duke.

Professional

Otto C. Martin Attorney at Law

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Barnes & Smith Attorneys at Law

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Messrs. W. H. Barnes and C. M. Smith announce that they have formed a partnership for the general practice of law, except criminal and divorce cases. Mr. Smith being County Attorney is prevented from practicing such cases. Mr. Barnes will individually accept such practice. Offices in Hartford Republican building, Hartford, Ky.

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First Time in Clubs

Until this year Collier's has been sold at \$5.50. Now the price is \$2.50 and we have secured a concession whereby by we can offer it at a still further reduction in connection with this publication.

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Recognizing the great demand for Collier's at the new price, we have made arrangements to offer it and our own publication each one year for the price of Collier's alone. This limited offer must be taken advantage of promptly.

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250 Short Articles
150 Short Stories
100 Illustrated Features
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GA-SNOW & CO.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Starck Pianos



No Money in Advance—Satisfaction Guaranteed—Lowest Net Factory Prices—Easiest Terms—A Saving of \$100 to \$200—From Factory Direct



30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL IN YOUR OWN HOME

We will ship you a beautiful Starck Piano for 30 days' free trial, in your home. No cash payment required. All we ask is that you will play upon, use and test this piano for 30 days. If, at the end of that time, you do not find it the highest grade, sweetest toned and finest piano in every way, that you have ever seen for the money, you are at perfect liberty to send it back, and we will, in that event, pay the freight both ways. This Starck Piano must make good with you, or there is no sale.

Save \$150.00 or More

We ship direct to you from our factory, at prices that save you upwards of \$150.00 to \$200.00 over the cost of your piano. We guarantee to furnish you a better piano for the money than you can secure elsewhere. You are assured of receiving a satisfactory sweet toned durable high grade piano.

Easy Payments

You pay no cash down, but after 30 days of trial, you can begin payment on the lowest, easiest terms ever suggested by a piano manufacturer. These terms are arranged to suit your convenience, and it is possible for you to buy a piano for your home, without paying the money.

25 Year Guarantee

Every Starck Piano is guaranteed for 25 years. This guarantee has saved it our 35 years of piano experience, and the reputation of an old-established, responsible piano house.

50 Free Music Lessons

To every purchaser of Starck Pianos, we give free music lessons, in one of the best known schools in Chicago. These lessons you can take in your own home, by mail. This represents one year's free instruction.

2nd-Hand Bargains

We have constantly on hand a large number of second-hand pianos of all standard makes taken in exchange for new Starck Pianos and Player-Pianos. The following are a few sample bargains: Weber \$110.00 Steinway 92.00 Chickering 90.00 Kimball 95.00 Starck 195.00 Send for our latest complete second-hand bargain list.

Starck Player-Pianos

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The farmer who wishes to secure forthcoming publications of the Department of Agriculture upon particular subjects and avail himself in this way of the results of its investigations should send a post card to the Editor and Chief of the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington D. C., asking that his name be placed upon the list to receive the Monthly List of Publications. This list contains the titles of all bulletins and reports issued during the preceding month, with brief descriptions of each publication and a statement of its object and the region of the United States to which it is adapted.

The number of copies of many of the publications is limited by law, and farmers who receive the Monthly List should therefore apply only for those which will be directly helpful to them. As long as the supply available for distribution lasts, copies of the bulletins may be obtained free. When the available supply is exhausted, copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, at a price ranging from 5 cents upward. This official is not attached to the Department of Agriculture but to the Government Printing Office, and is authorized by law to sell all Government documents. He does not accept stamps, and payment should be made in postal orders, currency, or certified checks.

As a rule, however, the publications of more general interest, and in particular the series known as Farmers' Bulletins, in which there are now more than 600 titles, may be obtained free from the Division of Publications. Applications may also be made for them to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, to whom the law allots four-fifths of the copies printed each year. The Yearbook of the department is also distributed by Members of Congress from the allotments assigned to them.

The Division of Publications is not permitted to issue publications to persons not connected with the department to be redistributed by them. There is, moreover, no list of persons to whom all publications are sent as issued. The Monthly List will be sent to anyone who asks for it, and from this each individual can select what he wishes. To ask for a publication that is not really wanted, however, is to run the risk of depriving some one else to whom it may be more useful.

In addition to distributing the publications of the department, the Division of Publications is a convenient source of information in regard to other agricultural literature. The division welcomes requests for publications issued by any branch of the Government, by the agricultural colleges, and by the experiment stations. These requests are answered fully, the correspondent being advised as to where and to whom he should apply. A complete subject index, which records even a single mention of a subject in a publication dealing principally with other topics, of all the publications of the department is maintained by the division and should be found useful by authors and investigators.

For Sale Cheap.

We have a 2 acre lot near McHenry and Simmons mines to offer at a bargain. A good two 16 foot room house, barn smoke house and good well of water. One half mile of church and school house. Would make a fine poultry farm.

For terms call on or address,
BARNETT & SON,
48th Hartfort, Ky.

The Ballot Box in the State.
Under the above head the Louisville Evening Post, which is supporting Mr. Stanley for Governor, gives vent to its inmost feelings indicating that Stanley was nominated by ballot box stuffing, or bribery, carrying out the contention of Rev. Palmer in his speech before the Louisville Conference at Hartfort recently:

"Before the grand jury in Clark, and before the grand jury in Madison Judge Benton questioned the election methods prevalent in that district, and called special attention to the recent Democratic Primary.

There are certain facts bearing upon this primary that need attention and in the course of time will have to be explained.

For instance, at the Democratic primary Saturday, August 7, in Clark county McDermott received 219 votes, Stanley received 1,026 votes, McChesney received 1,216

votes, or a total of 2,461 votes.

At the regular election in 1914 Mr. Beckham, the Democratic nominee for the senate, received but 1,823 votes. In other words, the vote at the Democratic primary in 1915 exceeded the total Democratic vote cast for Beckham by 600.

Either there was a stuffing of the ballot boxes at the recent Democratic primary or there was systematic treachery at the last general election.

At the Democratic primary August 7, 1915, in the county of Madison, McDermott received 178 votes, Stanley received 1,673 votes, McChesney received 1,000 votes, or a total of 2,851 votes.

At the regular election in November, 1914, for the Senate, the Democratic nominee, Mr. Beckham, received but 1,458 votes, or 400 votes less than were cast at the recent Democratic primary.

The attention of the courts was again called to elections in Scott county. At the recent primary in that county McDermott received 144 votes, Stanley 1,052 votes, McChesney 1,936 votes, or a total of 2,282 votes. A year ago at the Senatorial election the Democrats cast but 2,131 votes.

An examination of the total vote for the state shows that in eighty counties out of the 120 the vote at the Democratic primary of 1915 exceeded the vote cast for Mr. Beckham last November.

Farm, Near Whitesville, For Sale.
We have listed with us a good 108 acre farm 4 1/2 miles South of Whitesville, about half of it bottom land, and forty acres in timber including 58 gum, besides various other trees. No buildings. See us for prices.

BARNETT & SON, Agents.

POND RUN.

Oct. 13.—Rev. Sam Shemwell preached an able sermon at No. 19 schoolhouse Saturday night. Our doors are open to him any time he can preach for us.

We have organized a prayer meeting at Pond Run every Wednesday night with Bro. A. T. Ross as leader. Mrs. Mary Fulkerson and son, Jesse, returned home Sunday, after a week's visit to Mrs. Fulkerson's son, Mr. T. K. Fulkerson, of Simmons, Ky.

There was a large crowd at the party at Mr. Otis McConnell's Saturday night. Everybody reported a very pleasant evening's entertainment.

Mr. W. B. Robertson is sick at time of this writing.

Mr. A. T. Ross and sister, Edna, made a flying trip to Beaver Dam Saturday.

Mr. L. J. Robinson is also on the sick list.

Miss Altha Robinson was the guest of Miss Carrie Southard Sunday.

Miss Maggie Hunter was the guest of Miss Margaret Tomerlin Saturday night.

Mr. Marsh Chumney attended the funeral of his brother at Sturgis, Ky., Friday.

Mr. Norbet Ross, our school teacher, who was out of school last week on account of a bone felon, is back again this week.

Miss Carrie Russell, our assistant teacher, is no better and Mr. Andy Ross is teaching in her place.

Several people from here attended the Morrow speaking at Hartfort Monday.

Mr. Jim Russell and family and Mr. Charlie Robinson and family were the guests of the mother of Mr. Robinson and Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Liza Robinson, Sunday.

Judge Young Invokes a Technicality To Save Mt. Sterling Saloons.

Judge Young decided that the local option law is not in effect because of the failure to have the certificates properly lodged to record in the County Court. Mr. Winn and his colleague, Judge O'Rear, of Frankfort claim that it was not necessary to file the certificate after the decision was rendered.

Let our readers remember that Judge Young is one of Stanley's henchmen. One of the men whose head was cut off by the Louisville convention was the McChesney man who ran against Young for the nomination for Circuit Judge. Read carefully that decision. On a technicality he knocks out the enforcement of the prohibition law in a dry county. If Stanley and his crowd get into office the prohibition law will be a dead letter in every district where the Judge belongs to the Stanley machine.—News and Truths (Baptist.)

Doctor's Office and Dwelling for Sale.

We have listed for sale two acres good ground containing doctor's office, 5-room dwelling, all necessary out-buildings, 2 wells water, 1 eastern and orchard. Splendid location for physician. None within a radius of five miles. Easy terms to right party. Call on, or address

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Hartfort, Ky.

STOMACH TROUBLE FOR FIVE YEARS

Majority of Friends Thought Mr. Hughes Would Die, But One Helped Him to Recovery.

Pomeroyton, Ky.—In interesting advice from this place, Mr. A. J. Hughes writes as follows: "I was down with stomach trouble for five (5) years, and would have sick headache so bad, at times, that I thought surely I would die. I tried different treatments, but they did not seem to do me any good. I got so bad, I could not eat or sleep, and all my friends, except one, thought I would die. He advised me to try Thedford's Black-Draught, and quit

taking other medicines. I decided to take his advice, although I did not have any confidence in it.

I have now been taking Black-Draught for three months, and it has cured me—haven't had those awful sick headaches since I began using it.

I am so thankful for what Black-Draught has done for me."

Thedford's Black-Draught has been found a very valuable medicine for derangements of the stomach and liver. It is composed of pure, vegetable herbs, contains no dangerous ingredients, and acts gently, yet surely. It can be freely used by young and old, and should be kept in every family chest.

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Let our readers remember that Judge Young is one of Stanley's henchmen. One of the men whose head was cut off by the Louisville convention was the McChesney man who ran against Young for the nomination for Circuit Judge. Read carefully that decision. On a technicality he knocks out the enforcement of the prohibition law in a dry county. If Stanley and his crowd get into office the prohibition law will be a dead letter in every district where the Judge belongs to the Stanley machine.—News and Truths (Baptist.)

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For pains in the back a good remedy is Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

THOS. E. MOSS Plasterer, Decorator and Contractor.

Lifetime experience with best of workmen, and can give any reference desired. Call me on Hartfort Mill Co., 'phone, or address me at Hartfort, Ky.

The battle is on in Kentucky for good government, honest representation, square elections and fair taxation. It is a fight for an honest and economical administration of the State's government, for the enactment of just laws, the repeal of bad laws and the firm, but judicious enforcement of the law. It is the duty of every Republican and every citizen who believes in the square deal and in good clean honest government to get on the battle line for Morrow and the whole Republican ticket. If Republicans and those who stand with them for Kentucky's prosperity, honor and progress do their full duty between now and election night, there will be a tremendous victory on November 2nd for Morrow and political decency.

LATEST WAR NEWS

Monday.

The Balkans.—Efforts of the British and French commanders to bring help to Serbia before it is too late continue to occupy the chief attention of the peoples of the belligerent nations. French troops in Macedonia have received their first taste of Bulgarian fire near Hudox Vilandovo and at Givogeli, where they were attacked by an enemy numbering 40,000 men. The fighting is still in progress. The Serbians are being helped by the weather, which is wintry, and rains have set in, impeding the movement of the troops and guns.

East and West.—The Germans have taken the offensive south of Riga and have forced the Russians out of their positions, capturing a large number of men and some guns. On the whole, however, it appears that the Germans are satisfied to hold their positions except in the north, where they have made repeated attempts to take Dvinsk, which would spell the fall of Riga.

Russia.—An imperial ukase proclaims a state of Moscow and in the Moscow district because of riots. The disorders are said to be due to the fact that many men are out of work following strikes.

Tuesday.

England.—Maj. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton has been relieved of the command of the British forces in the Dardanelles and called home to make a report to the War Office on the Gallipoli campaign. He is to be succeeded by Maj. Gen. Charles C. Carmichael Monro, an officer who has seen wide service.

Another important incident on the British side of the war is the resignation from the Cabinet of Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, who was appointed Attorney General last May on the formation of the coalition Ministry. His resignation, it was said, had been in the hands of Premier Asquith for some time.

The Balkans.—While the Serbians and Montenegrins in Northern and Western Serbia are strenuously contesting the march of the Austrians and Germans, and on the east the Serbians are fighting hard against Bulgarian attacks, the Anglo-French forces to the south are declared in unofficial reports to be making progress in their efforts to bring relief to their harassed allies. Both Berlin and Vienna assert that their troops and those of Bulgaria are making progress in their campaign in Serbia, but as traced on the maps this progress is slow.

In East and West.—Artillery bombardments and fighting by means of hand grenades have been the sole methods of warfare along the French line; while on the Russian front the attempt of Field Marshal von Hindenburg to push through to Dvinsk has brought out the hardest fighting.

Thursday.

On Eastern Front.—With a great amount of artillery the Germans have concentrated large forces south of Riga, and a stubborn battle has been in progress several days. The situation is considered by the Russians as more serious than for a long time, and again there is talk of evacuation of Riga by the military. Gen. Ivanoff, at the other end of the eastern front, has been striking hard at the middle Stry and along the fringe of Galicia still in Russian control. There is a report that the Austrians have evacuated Carnowitz.

The Balkans.—The Austro-Germans and Bulgarians are advancing all along the various fronts, but not as rapidly as was anticipated. Armies have been spread over a wider front, Berlin reporting that they are advancing west of Belgrade. It is claimed that the Bulgarians have captured Sulina Tepe, and are advancing toward Kumanova. They took 2,000 prisoners.

In England.—The daily Telegraph announced that Great Britain had made a formal offer of the Island of Cyprus to Greece as soon as Greece

undertakes to intervene in the war on the side of the Allies.

Morrow on the County Unit.

"During the past few months, the question of the regulation of the manufacture and sale of liquor has created among our people the deepest interest and has occasioned a widespread and thorough discussion. Upon this important subject the Republican party has always taken advance ground, and had the courage in 1907, to first declare for a local option law with the county as the governing unit, and in its last convention it had proven true in its past history and was first to take an open stand. The declaration of my party upon this vital question is as follows:

"The Republican party in Kentucky is responsible and deserves the credit for the County Unit law. In 1907, we declared definitely for the local option law with the county as the governing unit, and in 1911, we again declared for the County Unit law in accordance with the constitution. We now declare our continued adherence to the County Unit law, and we do hereby endorse the present County Unit law, and we favor the adoption of such amendments thereto as may be necessary to make it effective beyond question.

"This declaration is an honest declaration, voluntarily made, without influence or coercion. I have always been for the principle of the County Unit law. I was for it in 1907, when it was first embodied in a Republican platform. I was for it in 1911, and helped to carry my county delegation for it and for its champion. I was for it in the election which followed and declared my allegiance to it in every county in Kentucky. I was for it when it came before the next Legislature for passage, and urged the Republican members of that Legislature to support it. I have been for it throughout its entire political history, and I am for it.

"I have not been driven to its support by the exigency of political conditions. I stand upon my party's promise, both in letters and in spirit, and if elected Governor of Kentucky, I pledge to the rigid enforcement, maintenance and perfection of this law, the best efforts of my heart and mind, my energy and enthusiasm, profoundly conscious of the gravity of my obligation and fully convinced that with genuine effort this law can and shall be made to serve its high purpose.

The Republican Candidate for Circuit Judge.

Judge R. W. Slack, candidate for Circuit Judge in this District, was circulating among his many friends in this county during the past week. He is making a manly, energetic race and it is predicted that he will carry Ohio county by a handsome majority.

The people of this county are inclined to hold Judge Birkhead to his promise made to them twelve years ago that he would not be a candidate for the third term. It is considered that twelve years in office with a remuneration of about \$50,000 is enough for any one man in the same position; and is enough to compensate the Judge for all that he claims to have done for the people during that time.

Judge Slack would make an excellent Judge. He is an able lawyer and an eminent jurist and bears the reputation of being one of the broadest minded and fair men at the Owensboro bar. He has heretofore acted as special Judge and has shown himself eminently qualified for the position he seeks, and in that capacity has received the hearty commendation of all those who appeared in his court.

Judge Slack, like Ed. Morrow, is opposed to the corruption of voters either by money or whiskey. Like Mr. Morrow he favors the passage of a strict Corrupt Practice Act, and if he is elected Judge it is certain that such an act, if passed by the legislature would be rigidly enforced.

The third term idea is strongly condemned by a majority of the voters of Ohio county.

While in Ohio county Judge Slack made a number of speeches, all of which were attended by a large number of voters who manifested an interest in his campaign. He was accompanied in each instance by Hon. C. E. Smith, candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney. Mr. Smith has

been County Attorney for six years and has stood courageously during that entire time for the enforcement of the law, and the people of Ohio county, by their interest in his campaign, are showing their approval of his faithful performance of duty as a county official.

Stolen.—From my pasture, one Shropshire buck 4 yr. old, tail cut very short, also one grade Hampshire ewe about 6 yr. old. Crop left ear if marked at all. Any information will be appreciated and rewarded.

WATT TAYLOR, Centertown, Ky.

Circuit Court Notes.

The Ohio Circuit court convened in court hall Monday for the regular two-weeks' term with Judge T. F. Birkhead presiding and Commonwealth's Attorney Ben D. Ringo and County Attorney C. E. Smith present. After an exhaustive statement by the Commonwealth's Attorney, Ben D. Ringo, supplemented by the court, the following gentlemen were empaneled as grand jurors, viz.: J. W. Flenner, C. E. Pollard, E. E. Baird, Eli Meador, Allison Haynes, J. J. Roberts, R. C. Stewart, Jesse Taylor, L. E. Ward, W. C. Mosley, J. I. Clark and H. L. Taylor. Esq. Allison Haynes was designated as foreman, Jesse W. Taylor was selected as clerk and J. I. Clark as sheriff of the grand jury.

The following gentlemen were empaneled as petit jurors yesterday morning for the term, viz.: T. A. Smith, W. S. Likens, O. M. Bishop, G. J. Christian, R. H. Rains, G. S. Greer, H. T. Maddox, Willis Harl, T. E. Mequary, A. E. Wilson, F. W. Clark, H. T. Maxwell, D. R. Hestley, E. F. Cook, C. R. Brown, S. J. Greer, W. C. Everly, H. E. Hill, T. R. Kincheloe, D. A. Russell, L. R. Goodall.

The Com'th. cases set for second day were disposed of as follows: Lee Loyd (cases) continued.

Com'th. vs. Israel Jones—set forward to next Friday for trial.

Com'th. vs. Eugene Harrel—continued for service.

Com'th. vs. Hardin Tanner, continued for service.

Com'th. vs. Curtis Brewer, statement and off.

Com'th. vs. Whalen King, continued.

Com'th. vs. Claude Daugherty, continued for service.

Com'th. vs. Will Duke, (cases), ruled to appear before court on Thursday, 4th day.

Com'th. vs. Robert Hillard, continued for service.

Com'th. vs. Chester Loyd—default judgment for \$20 for disturbing religious worship and continued in cases charging him with carrying concealed a deadly weapon and shooting at random. Defendant not answering, recognizance forfeited.

Com'th. vs. Sam Mosley, (2 cases), continued for service.

Com'th. vs. Everett Guy, (6 cases) continued.

Com'th. vs. Archie Autry, continued for service.

Com'th. vs. Willie Kissinger, statement and off.

Com'th. vs. Lawrence Jones, same order.

Com'th. vs. William Render, dismissed.

Com'th. vs. Goldie Royal and Fannie Balze, statement and off.

Com'th. vs. Otis Ament, continued for service.

Com'th. vs. Elzie Allen, statement and off.

Com'th. vs. Porter Evans, continued for service.

Com'th. vs. John Render, continued.

The following were continued for service: Com'th. vs. Everett Guy, Fred Sweeney, John Nelson, Mrs. Geo Ford, Lon Lindsey (2 cases), Shelby Morris, Ira Cook, Arthur Duncan.

Com'th. vs. S. C. Robb, reported dead—stricken off.

Com'th. vs. Murray Maddox, continued.

Harrison Maddox relieved from custody on his own recognizance.

Same orders as to Jesse Ashford.

Com'th. vs. Reed Hurt et al., Reed Hurt and Beckham Fentress, charged with disturbing religious worship. Each entered plea of guilty and fined \$5 and costs.

Sheriff S. O. Keown and Deputy Jailer Herbert Midkiff took Oscar Taylor, Elzie Allen and Estill Fullerton to the penitentiary at Eddyville last Saturday. They each

pleaded guilty to the charge of confederating to do another harm when the cases were called during special term of Circuit Court last week. Each was sentenced for a year and a day.

Mr. Marvin Miller, Owensboro, official stenographer for the 6th Judicial district, arrived in Hartford Monday to look after his work in court.

Ordinary Docket—Jury Trials. Monday, 7th day—W. S. Likens vs. I. C. R. R. Co., J. T. Carter vs. Rockport Coal Co., J. T. Carter vs. H. L. Tucker, Henry Moseley vs. Eulis James.

Tuesday, 8th day—Elijah Render vs. Rockport Coal Co., W. M. Hefflin vs. John Bell, Elijah Render vs. H. L. Tucker, C. R. Wade, et al., vs. Mrs. Ida Bell Evans, &c., W. M. Warden vs. Supervisors Ohio county, Sallie Warden vs. Supervisors Ohio county, J. M. Torrence vs. Jas. P. Taylor, Albert B. Oberst, guardian, vs. R. Perry Kirk, Flora Hudson vs. The Williams Coal Co.

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The Silent Judge.

Compton, Ky.—The grand jury which has been investigating alleged frauds in the recent primary, has reported that it did not find any irregularities except in the Stillwater precinct, in which fifty-seven more votes were given T. B. Tyra, the nominee for Representative, than he had received, and John Baker, the other candidate, was not given the number of votes that were cast for him.

Indictments were returned against S. C. Rose, the Republican judge John Chambers, the Democratic sheriff, and Frank Dunn, Democratic inspector, charging them with fraudulently changing the result of the vote in the Stillwater precinct. Courier Journal.

The Circuit Judges in Louisville, Richmond, Winchester, Barbourville, Williamsburg, Pineville, Compton, Georgetown and a number of other places instructed the Grand Jurors on the August primary, but Judge Birkhead is as silent as the tombstones in Elmwood cemetery. What are circuit judges for anyway. To punish those that they wish punished and allow their friends to go unpunished. Are we to go through all the days, weeks and months from August 7th to November 2nd with fraud and corruption crying to high Heaven, with the press and the people clamoring for an investigation and the Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney as quiet as a May morning, going on in the even tenor of their way as though no election had been held, as though no money had been spent, as though no whiskey and been bought, distributed and drunk as though no young men had ever been tempted, when a contest is filed it is ruled out on a technicality and the charges ignored and on they go as though nothing had happened out of the ordinary. A great judge would have called a special grand jury and would have gone to the bottom of the charges. A small judge would take the office any way he could get it.

We suppose that they think that they have Ernest Howell to change the election precincts, and the police to visit every polling place in the city in violation of the City ordinance and the firemen to do likewise. They can assess each policeman \$25.00 and other city employees in proportion, and they think they can do as they please. The people be damned. But the people will have a say on the 2nd day of November, and they will vote the secret ballot, and we imagine that they will say to the people that you can not corrupt the ballot, you can use money and whiskey in order to get the nomination, you can send the police and firemen to the polls to intimidate the voters, but there are enough unbridled and unperchaseable voters to control this country and by the Eternal Gods we propose to do

Wait the results.—Owensboro News.

Owensboro's Foremost

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Large and well assorted Stock of Men's, Young Men's and Boys'

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All lines require a thorough overhauling occasionally if the best service is to be obtained. We recommend that every line connected with us be overhauled at least once a year, and that at least one experienced telephone man assist in this work. The cost of this work when divided among all the patrons of the line, makes the amount paid by each man small, and this cost will be more than offset by the improved service.

If the owners of rural telephone lines in this section are experiencing trouble with their service, we will appreciate their talking the matter over with our Manager or writing us fully. We will gladly do what we can toward helping you improve the condition of your line.

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